THE COUP TS

UNITED STATE" CIRCUIT FORT. Alloged Forge Set a to 20 Madey Order.
The Unit Defent Jud Smalley. The defendant

Alon was Indicted at the June term for drawing to money amounting to \$27 on an order purporting to signed by Charles Denning, which the latter alleged was a forgery. Mr. Samuel G. Courtney yesterday morning moved that a noile proreque be entered, stating that he was satisfied from an examination of the case that the indistment could not be maintained; that Denthat the indictment could not be maintained, that Den-ning had signed the paper, and that he had forgotten all about it. Captain Eldredge, the Paymaster, had also arrived at the conclusion that the indictment could not and ought not to be prosecuted; that here evidently was a mistase about the matter; that he made this statement as due to Mr. Luckey, and therefore moved that a sulle

ne due to Mr. Luckey, and therefore moved that a solle protocoa be entered.

D. C. Birdsall, on behalf of Mr. Luckey, said that the was but justice to his client that he should in-form the Court that the order was brought to Mr. Luckey by Mr. Dickey, Denning's attorney, properly signed and acknowledged; that Luckey had previously ionned Mr. Denning one bundred dollars on prize money, and that this sum was all that be had received on account of such loan, and that Mr. Luckey had acted in perfect good faith in the resitier. The Court ordered a nolle proseque to be entered.

AMITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Sherry, who had been charged with illegally moving two barrels of whiskey from a distillery to Thirtieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. was brought up for examination. Mr. Waite appeared as counsel for defendant.

Commissioner Osborn, after reviewing the evidence, discharged the defendant, stating that he believed he was made a dupe of in the transaction by some design.

was made a dupe of in the transaction by some designlog persons.

Charles of foliging Charlescates and a check.

F. M. K. Mills and L. Brown have been charged by a
woman named Bridget McArdie under the following circumstances:—This woman in her affidavis states that on
the 2d inst. the defendants did forge and procure to be
torged certain writings for the purpose of defrauding
the government, to wit, a certificate that Mrs McArdie
was unable to leave her room in consequence of ceptieness and old age, which certificate, she says, is false and
untrue; a paper purporting to be the oath of ellegiance,
to which the false and forged signature of the complainant is signed and witnessed by Henry Steele, and sworn
before him as a notary public; and a paper purporting
to be an affidavit of the complainant, sworn before
Steele. These papers, the complainant, sworn before
them as a notary public; and a paper purporting
to be an affidavit of the complainant, sworn before
Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New York, by
Alpheus Forbes, Pension Agent, in favor of Mrs. McArdie for \$500. She accuses Steele, Broon and Reid of
baving presented, or causing to be presented, the documents with the view of defrauding the government and
and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New
York. Broun and Mills have been held to ball in the
sum of \$3,000 each to appear for examination on Friday
next. Steele has been arrested. Reid is not yet in our
tody.

Alleged Murrolle on The Right Seas.

next. Steele has been arrested. Reid is not yet in custody.

ALLEGED MURDER ON THE RIGH SEAS.

Charles Martin, seaming on board the American ship Galena, has been arrested and charged with the murder of Joseph Green, the cook, a colored man, on the high seas, on the left of November, while on the passage from New York to Hamburg. The depositions were taken by Mr. Samuel T. Williams, United States Consul at Hamburg on the 18th of December. It appears from the testimony that the seamen were quarrelling and complaining that the cook gave them had provisions. Martin held a handspike in his hand, and it is alleged that he approached the galley where the cook was, used opprobrious language to him, invited him to come out on deck, saying "I'll kill you." The men were called on to go aft, and backed slowly from the galley, Martin being last; then the cook came out of the galley, holding in bis right hand a large butcher's halfe; he held it as high as his shoulder, with his arm extended, Martin kept bucking out, and, as the cook same near him, he swung the handspike, striking the cook on the head; the latter fell, and then Martin etruck him a slight blow; the cook lay on his face on the deck, and never moved after receiving the first blow; the second mate, Charles Syder, who was standing by, shook Martin by the shoulder and told him not to kill the man; Martin replied, "I've killed him;" he then the subsequently gave to the second mate at his request. The examination of the prisoner will take place to-day.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART I.

Verdict of \$5.000 Against a City Railroad Company for the Brenking of a Limb. Before Judge Sutherland. fary isaacs vs. 2he Third Avenue Railroad Company.

The plaintiff in this action sought to recover damages from the defendants in the sum of \$5,000 for injuries seceived while riding as a passenger on one of the com-sany's cars. From the evidence taken on the trial yespany's cars. From the evidence taken on the trial yesserday it appears that on the 24th day of November,
1865, the plaintiff, with her daughter-in-law, Sarah
1865, the plaintiff, with her daughter-in-law, Sarah
1866, the plaintiff, with her daughter-in-law, Sarah
1866, the plaintiff, with her daughter-in-law, and upon returning, at about midnight, signalled to the conductor of
a Third avenue car for the purpose of entering the car.
The plaintiff, with her daughter-in-law, rode down as far
as Spring street, and, wishing to alight, the lady pulled
the bell strap, but the car not being promptly stopped
she pulled the strap again and stapped out on the platform. The speed of the car was somewhat checked,
and the plaintiff asked the conductor to stop the car;
but, as she alleges, he replied that the car was running
slow enough for her to disembark, and placing both
hands on her shoulder he pushed her off the platform.
The result of her fall was that her leg was broken
ha two or three places, from the effect of which
isjury she was confined to her bed for two months and
daring the two succeeding months was compelled to use
crutches, and still suffers severely during changes of
weather, or, as her counsel expressed it, "her leg had
become a harometer." It was also stated that she had
been the mother of fifteen children, eight of whom are
now living, and in a great measure dependant upon her
for support, her husband having been disabled in the
late rebellion, and not being able to contribute very
materially toward their maintenance.

Her statement was fully corroborated by her daughterin-law, and partially so by a Mr. Nathan, who witnessed
operion of the occurrence.

No defence was made further than the cross-examination of these witnesses by counsel for the defendants,
and a few remarks addressed to the jury, to the effect
that the company had not yet been able to collect their
evidence, and that it had been agreed between the rerespective counsel that the cause should not
come on for trial yesterday. Upon rday it appears that on the 24th day of November

SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART I.

Action to Recover Damages from the City for Losses by Fire During the Riots of July, 1963.

Angust Ross of The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonthy
of the Oity of New York — This action is brought to recover
the sum of \$10,000 from the city of New York for losses incurred by plaintiff from the action of the rioters in their burning his premises during the night of the 13th

and the morning of the 14th of July, 1862, which the complainant allegre was caused by a mob then prevailing in the city. This was denied by defendant. The case was tried before Justice Barbour in this court on the 8th of January, 1885, when, after the evidence was adduced, the Court decided that the evidence was not applicipate to show that there was any ricous ascemblage there on that evening, and dismissed the case. The case was then carried to the general term, who reversed that decision and ordered a new trial.

The coursel for the plaintiff in epening his case said that the law entitles the plaintiff to recover against the county, on the ground that the county is bound to pretect a man's property; they are paid for doing it by taxes, which are exacted from citizens for good government and to protect them from the violence of a mob, and read the Brst section of the law of 1855 to sustain his position. It reads as follows:—"Whenever any building or real or personal property shall be destroyed or injured in consequence of any mob or riot, the city or county in which said property was situated shall be liable to an action by the person whose property was destroyed or injured by reason thereof." It was claimed that the burning occurred on the same evening that a nagre was hung in Clarkson street.

Margaret White testified that she passed the place

or injured by reason thereof." It was claimed that the burning occurred on the same evening that a negro was hung in Clarkson street.

Margaret White testified that she passed the place when the negro was hung in Clarkson street, and she heard the rioters say that the next place would be Baker. Wells & Co.'s lumber yard. Other testimony showed that there was a crowd of persons near the premises of the plaintiff when the firemen reached there upon the alarm of fire, and threatened to cut the hose of the engine, who also threatened to burn the premises of Baker, Wells & Co.

Cose still on.

COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-PART I. Action for Damages from a Collision of Street Cars—The Danger of Riding on the Top of

a Car. Before Judge Cardozo. John Prieler vs. the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railread Company, et al.—The complainant in this action alleges that on the 10th of October, 1865, the plaintiff was a passenger in a car of the Ninth Avenue Railroad

same time that it was necessary to show some neglect

The case was dismissed.
For plaintiff, Kaufman, Frank and Wilcoxen; for Ninth Avenue Company, Ashmead and Waite; for Seventh Avenue Company, Smith and Robinson.

MARINE COURT.

A Disappointed Candidate for Gubernatorial Honors Saes a Broadway Saloon Keeper for Legai Services. Before Judge Hearne.

in, who was the last democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, and is one of the leading lawyers of Beston, sues defendant, who keeps an extensive saloc Beston, such defendant, who keeps an extensive saloo at 532 Breadway, for legal services rondered him it Massachusetts some six years ago. The defendant plead payment, and testifies that the plaintiff was in his (defendant's) saloon, at Lowell, Mass., on a certain day it 1860, when he paid him in full. He is correborated to a barkeeper. In rebuttal the plaintiff testified that he never was in the defendant's saloon as stated, and the never was paid for his services. The defendant admitted that he fled from Massachusetts in a burry avoid persecution under the Maine Liquor aw. Decisio reserved. Royal S. Crane for plaintiff, N. A. Chedge for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel. As soon as the court was opened yesterday the city indge proceeded to sentence the prisoners who were re-

in the State Prison, who pleaded guilty to Torgery in the third degree, was sent to the State Prison for five years. Ann Hackett, a pickpocket, who pleaded guilty to iarceny from the person, was sent to the State Prison

for four years.

Caniel Murphy, who pleaded guilty to larceny, and John Adams and John McKeon, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, were each sent to the State Prison for two years. Michael Beltner, who was convicted of bigamy, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the State

Prison
Aaron Jennings, charged with a felonious assault upon
John W. Draper, the well known autioneer, on the 24th
of May, by stabbing him in the back with a penknife,
was placed at the bar. District Attorney Hall accept
a plea of simple assault and battery, which the defendant's counsel offered, staling that after an examination
of the case he was satisfied a jury would only convict of
the minor offence. Sentence was postponed until the
last day of the term.

of the case he was satisfied a jury would only convict of the minor offence. Sentence was postponed until the last day of the term.

William Rickerson, who stole a silver watch and chain valued at \$25, from Robert Schansher on the 24th of December, pleaded guilty to larceny from the person. He was sent to the State Prison fer four years.

Frank A. Ellis pleaded guilty to an indictment char-ing him with stealing \$625 in bank notes from Hiram J. Messenger, 139 Broadway, on the 29th of December. He was remanded for sentence.

Messenger, 139 Broadway, on the 29th of December. He was remanded for sentence.
Patrick Conroy was convicted of stealing two coats, the property of John McBride, 112 East Twenty-third street, on the 17th of December. As there were mitigating circumstances the Judge sent bim to the State Prison for one year.
Benjamin Crogan, Thomas Eagan and James McGovern (boys) were tried on a charge of stealing three tubs of butter and a cake of cheese from Wright's express wagon on the 12th of December. The jury rendered a verdit of not guilty.

George Brown pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the Femilentiary for one year.

SUPERMY COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated Motions—Nos. 13, 43, 44, 46, 40, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70.
SUPERME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Nos. 797, 863, 649, 41, 529, 947, 706, 401, 1341, 541, 757, 619, 1035, 1097, 961, 9, 991, 1013, 1037, 1041. Part II.—Nos. 952, 782, 824, 1020, 866, 1034, 1038, 254 (No. 1), 255 (No. 2), 516, 868, 874, 504, 896, 902, 908, 910, 928, 990.

No. 3, 616, 868, 874, 504, 806, 902, 908, 910, 928, 960.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Nog. 96, 110, 114, 119, 121, 124, 141, 148, 180, 205, 206, 217, 219, 221, 230, 232, Call begins at 241.

SUPREME COURT—TRULL TRUE—Part I.—Nos. 2081, 2861, 2787, 2831, 2429, 2693, 2879, 2679, 2819, 2889, 2891, 2861, 2861, 2867, 2819, 2869, 2901, Part II.—Nos. 2985, 2778, 3002, 3010, 2714, 2824, 2826, 3020, 3032, 3036, 3038, 3040, 3042, 3042, 3042, 3042, 3042, 3042, 3042, 3042, 3042, 3042, 3042, 3042, 3042, 3042, 3042, 3043, 3056, 3038, 3060, 3042, 30

THE ALLEGED WILLIAMS FORGERY CASE.

Examination before Judge Hogan. William C. Williams, one of the parties implicated in the late dry goods transaction of Messrs. Folger & Tibbs, was brought up before Justice Hogan yesterday, at the ombs, charged with presenting for payment and getting cashed a forged check for \$3,000 on the Central National Bank of this city. The details of this matter have been already published in the Henann, and the only testimony of any importance or novelty elicited was that of a porter of Mr. Alfred Jewett, who related a conversation had with Mr. L. H. Smith, in the course of which the latter said that the signature of his firm to the check in question was a forgery, and that he would go before Judge Hogan to make affidavit to that effect.

Mr. F. Curtis of No. 9 White street, testified as follows:—I gave the check to W. C. Williams, for an advance upon merchandise left with us by him for sale, and received from Mr. Williams in the name of Smith & Co., the carman who testified against Folger & Tibbs brought the goods to our store, they were soid at auction but to whom I cannot say; the check has been charged to us in the bank, Mr. Jewett cano to us and I gave him the check, he got others also from us, but returned them.

At this stage of the proceedings the further hearing was postponed until two o'clock, in order to secure the attendance of Mr. Smith, for whom a subpena was issued, and who is the party whose name, it is alleged, was forged to the document. At two o'clock that gentleman did not appear, and the court again adjourned to nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, a warrant to be served on Mr. Smith in the meantime to procure his attendance, as he is the most important witness in the case.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Hudson City.

OPENISO OF HIR COUNTY COURTS — The January term of the Rudson County Courts will commence to day, Judge Bedle presiding. Though a short time only has elemented since the closing of last term the list of cases for trial is LECTURE BY HORACE GREELEY. — A lacture was delivered

last evening at the Court House by the Horace Greeley in aid of the funds for the creation of a free Greeley in aid of the funds for the creation of a free public library, which will be thrown open about the 1st proximo. The subject of the lecture was "Self-made Men," which Mr. Greeley prefaced by a philosophical Inquiry on the popular idea of lectures at the present time. He considered that amusement is so prevailing an element in lectures to secure public admiration, that we ought to open our eyes to the possible danger that they may yet be identical with amusement as such, and their value suffer complete disparagement in consequence. Franklin and Washington were the leading heroes of the lecturer's thems. A most respectable audience attended, who appeared to appreciate the subject thoroughly, and imblie with eagerness the long, learned draught to which they were treated. The next lecture will be delivered by Mr. W. H. Burleigh, at the Baptist church, Newark avenue. Judging from the material in the bands of the trustees the library will contain a choice selection.

Bergen.

Bergen.
TRIAL OF UNLICESSED LIQUOR DEALERS.—The trial of the liquor dealers, who were arrested some time ago for selling without a license, was resumed vesterday, before Justice Relliy. In the case of John L. Van Horne the jury disagreed. In the case of Christian Johns there was a similar result.

Newark.

ACCIDENT TO A LOCOMOTIVE.—As the eight o'clock train on the New Jersey railroad was approaching Waverley, near Newark, yesterday morning, a connecting rod of the locomotive treke. A derangement in the machinery and a partial destruction of the engineers "caboose" was the only damage, the engineer and fireman luckily escaping without injury. Half an hour's delay was caused by the accident in the running of other trains. ANNEXATION.—A movement is now on foot among citizens of Clinton Hill and West Newark, for the purpose of annexing those suburts to the city proper. A com-mittee of seven has been appointed to ascertain how far the Newark line should extend, and the conditions of in-

Orange.

FUTURE OF THE NEGRO. - Rev. John Hillyer, of Texas, delivered a lecture in Clinton Hall last evening on the subject, "The Present Condition and Future of the Negro." He has lived in the South eighteen years. He declared his intention to work the remainder of his days for the education of the efforced race.

was a passenger in a car of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, which was passing up Went Broadway, when the car came in collision with a Seventh Avenue Railroad car, by reason of which the legs and feet of the plaintiff were crushed, permanently disabling him, for which he claims damages to the amount of \$2,500.

The testimony for the plaintiff showed that he was riding on the top of the car, on the seat provided by the company, with his legs hanging over the side of the ar and resting on a platform; and his counsel argued that if the company were habitually negligent they should pay the damage occasioned by such a neglect.

The counsel for the defence moved to dismiss the case on the ground that the plaintiff ought not to have ridden in the quiside of a car, even if he had to wait for another car, and cited the case of McCall vs. Murphy to sustain his decision. That was a case where a party was riding on the top of a stage, where he was in the habit of riding. The court in that case held that the plaintiff must be considered as there by his own segent, but at these searches are the plaintiff must be considered as there by his own segent, but at these searches are the plaintiff must be considered as there by his own segent, but at these searches are the plaintiff must be considered as there by his own segent, but at these searches are the habit of riding. The court in that case held that the plaintiff must be considered as there by his own segent, but at these searches are the habit of riding. The court in that case held that the plaintiff must be considered as there by his own segent, but at these searches are the declared his intention to work the remained on the education of the education of the consent of the court in the declared his intention to work the remained and says for the education of the court of the court of the court in the declared his intention to work the remained as the declared his intention to work the remained as the declared his intention to work the coloured are.

CURLING MATCH IN NEW

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED TERPT OF A ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR BILL-Mr. Isanc Alexander, a jeweller, living in Washington, D. C., was yesterday arrested by an officer of the lower Police Court on the charge of having on the 30th day of June last stolen a \$1,000 Treasury note from Isaac M. Rosenberg, of 208 Froadway. The parties had some business transactions, and it is alleged by the accused that the money he is charged with stealing actually belonged to him. Mr. Alexander gave bail to await an examination, which will take place to-day, before Justice Hogan. The defendant returned from Washington yesterday.

arrested at French's Hotel some weeks ago, on a charge of infanticide, has so far recovered as to be able to leav of infanticide, has so far recovered as to be able to leave Belfevue Hespital, where she has since been under medi-cal treatment. Mary was yesterday brought down and committed to the Tombs, by Justice Hogan, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BURGLARY IN WILLIAM STREET.—On Sunday afternoon

three boys forced an entrance to the gentlemen's fur-nishing store of Mr. Tracy, 101 William street, by means of bursting open the basement door, and stole therefrom a variety of sleeve buttons, handkerchiefs, scarfs a variety of sleeve buttons, handkerchiefs, scarfs, shirts and various other articles valued at \$100. The boys escaped with their plunder, but subsequently one of them named August Cromwell was arrested at the corner of Mulberry and Pfirk streets by officers of the Sixth and Second precincts, with most of the stolen goods in his possession. When arrested the accused concessed his guilt to the officers and said he had two accomplices, but refused to give their names. Cromwell, who is but sixteen years of age and a native of Germany, was taken before Justice Hogan yesterday afternoon, and committed to the Tombs for trial in default of \$1,000 hail. When before the magistrate the accused denied his guilt.

charged with keeping a disorderly house at 97 Cherry street. This place has been the resort for disreputable women, thieves, burgiars and other vile and degraded women, thieves, burgiars and other vile and degraded persons. Six abandoned females were also arrested in the house, all of whom were taken before Justice Hogan, who required Meyer to give ball to answer before the fourt of Sessions. The women were sent to the Penilentiary as vagrants.

Alleged Boots Check Operation.—Felix O'Byrne was

rraigned before Justice Dodge yesterday morning of the complaint of John E. Piper, of the Union Piace
Hotel, charged with an attempt to defraud the botel by
means of a check for \$250 drawn on Wm. E. Leonard,
of Erie, Pa. O'Byrne owed \$100 for board at the botel,
and tendered the check in payment, receiving the
balance in cash. The check was forwarded to Erie, and
there protested, whereupon Mr. O'Byrne was arrested
and committed for examination.

Alleger Rough Usage.—It was alleged by Henry C.

man who professed great sympathy and regard for him. the evening, and wound up by taking a couch ride with him from the corner of Broadway and Houston street. During the ride Henry's feet became painful, and he removed one of his boots, whereupon his companion pulled off the other, and when the coach had reached the corner of Ninth avenue and Twenty-fourth street it was stopped, and Henry was obliged to get out and make his way, bootlers, to a frieed's house. He found on examination that his watch and chain, a diamond pin and a quantity of money, in all valued at \$344, were gone, as well as his boots, and he repaired at the earliest opportunity to Police Headquarters, and there detailed his loss and a description of his companion in the coach ride. Detectives Niven and Vaughn set to work and succeeded in arresting Charles Dusenbury, who was identified by Henry as the friend of the 11th. Charles was taken to headquarters and photographed, and was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dodge at Jefferson Market Police Court, where Henry appeared and made complaint against him on the foregoing allegations, on which he was committed for trial.

Alleged Frionious Assault.—Henry Yager, Joseph Yager and Louis Selling, who, is was stated in the During the ride Henry's feet became painful, and he

Yager and Louis Selling, who, it was stated in the Herako some time since, were confined in Essex street prison upon a temporary commitment of Justice Hansfield, charged with a felonious assault—the parties assaulted being then too severely injured to appear and make complaint—were yesterday arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, Dean Pierce, of 213 Delancey street, and Edward Riley, 92 Ridge street, appearing spainst them. It seems from their statement that on January 2, while they were passing through the hallway of Riley's house, the prisoners with one Smith, who has not been arrested, assanited the complainants, ufficting severe wounds upon each of them with a knife, and otherwise maltreating them, Riley being knocked senseless in the melee. The accused were committed each in \$2,000 to answer.

QUEENS COUNTY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRUSTESS OF THE VILLAGE OF JAMAICA -At a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the village of Jamaica, on the 10th instant, the following resolution

whereas, in and by the act of Legislature of the State of New York, the town of Jamaica, comprises a portion of and is included within the boundaries of the Metropolitan District of this State, and whereas this village and town is compelled to pay certain large amounts of money, which money is appropriated for the support of the Metropolitan Police of New York and Brooklyn; and whereas the village of Jamaica derives no benefit from such money, therefore it is hereby

Resolved. That the Board of Trustees invite the officers of the town of Jamaica to meet with them for the purpose of

NEARLY A FATAL ACCIDENT.—On last Saturday, while a man was engaged in lowering bales of hay from the loft of the store of C. F. & A. Dunham, in the town of Jamaica, one of the bales fell on a little girl named Catharine Wiley, injuring her, it is feared, in a fatal

his return from market on Saturday last, by way of the Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, his horses became frightened by a passing train, ran away and threw him out, breaking his leg below the knee and otherwise injuring him in a serious manner. BADLY SCALDED.—On Wednesday last a man named

Patrick Real, in the employ of Mr. Houseman, Jamaica Bay, while engaged in boiling feed in a large boiler, was fearfully scalded on the left side of his person by the water boiling over while he was near it. He lies in a very critical condition.

Enforcement of the Excise Law .- On Sunday last the officers of the Fifty-first precinct (Richmend county) arrested a number of liquor dealers for alleged violation of the Excise law. They were principally proprietors of the lager beer saloons located near the different landings, and on being taken before Justices Taylor and Garrett were at once discharged, the Justices deciding that the trustees of the village of Edgewater and New Brighton were empowered by their charters to grant licenses, and would not, therefore, recognize the authority of the Board of Excise.

FIRE YESTERDAY. - About nine o'clock yes Fina Yarranay.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the manwon of Mr. Charles K. Hamilton, of Hamilton Park, New Brighton, which, in a short-time, completely consumed the elegant mansion, together with the furniture, silver ware and several valuable oil pairtings. The house had recambly been thorsughly renowned and will, it is estimated, cost about \$75,000 to rebuild. The furniture, plate and paintings were valued at about \$15,000. The fire was first discovered near the regimer. The amount of insurance has not been ascertained.

DELAY IN THE LETTER DELIVERY AT THE POST OFFICE.

The communication in yesterday's HERALD in relation to the above subject has called forth the following. We give it in full, so that both sides may be heard :-

to the above subject has called forth the following. We give it in full, so that both sides may be heard:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HRMALD.

While it is well known you hold all public officers to a strict accountability, yet it is believed you would not intentionally do an injustice to any. The writer of a communication signed "A Merchant," published in your paper of this morning should (if, as he says, he has paid for a box in the Poet office "very many" years) understand better what he is writing about before setting into print. There are many misstatements in his artiste that will convey erroneous impressions to the public unless they are corrected. Instead of thirteen (as he has it) there are fifty-seven [57] clerks engaged in the box department of the Poet office, assorting, boxing and delivering the letters; thirty-one in the day time, the balance at night, their salaries averaging less than \$1,200 per annum instead of \$2,000. There arrive during the night four large mails, viz:—The great Erie, South, North and East mails, together with various smaller mails. In the early morning there arrive the great Western, great Southern, great Erie, Fouth, North and East mails, together with the collections from 680 lamp poet boxes, number every morning over 200,000, all of which pass through the box department and are almost invariably ready for delivery before nine A. M. To accomplish this work the day clerks are at the office punctually at five A. M. to relieve the night clerks, and when it is remembered that very frequently one, two and cometimes three European steamers arrive in the morning, it is not surprising that there should occasionally be some delay in having letters ready to deliver at the usual hour. Those and all other clerks in the post office are paid by the government and mot by the Fostmaster. The box rents and all other money received in the post office in paid by the government as washington, accounts being rendered quarterly under oath. The Postmaster does not receive one cent in perquisites, eith

Two Dacchters—twelve and fifteen years of age—of M. Freeman, of Springfield, Mass., barely escaped death from suffication on Friday night. When they went to bed they left the door of the store—which was full of coal—open, and the gas which escaped in the night mearity proved fatal, only one of them being able to leave the room for amistance is the morning.

STREET CLEANING.

Among the various sanitary reforms, proposed in the cently published review of the port of the Board of Health there is one suggestion in particular which commands unqualified approval. It is the proposition that the work of street caning be done by the Board of Health, aided by the police, on this ground, that in the joint action of these two boards there will be found an efficiency never fully developed in any plan heretofore pursued. This measure is the only practical reform in this quarter that can be suggested. It embodies the views of those well versed on this subject

As a preliminary proposition that the success of any plan for sanitary reform must prove a failure so long as the Health Commissioner remains deprived of the power prevent the introduction and spread of disease, especially in tenement districts, will prove unavailing if the streets the filth which they daily receive. This cannot be done under the present contract system without further legislation and further appropriations of money. The con-tractor has his duties defined; the streets to be swept daily are designated, as also are those to be swep three times, and those to be swept once a week. The latter are by far the most numerous and their six hundred thousand occupants, referred to in a late review. In these districts the contractor, though bound by his contract only to a limited performance of his duty, has exceeded his contract obligations by sweeping and cleaning many of those streets during the past immer three and even five times a week; and this voluntary assumption of labor has been from considerations untary assumption of motor has been from considerations other than pecuniary. And while the result for this in part voluntary labor for the benefit of the public health has been rewarded with due acknowledgments by the Registrar of Vital Statistics, it has been received by the public press in many instances with illiberal and unjust comments.

nents.

would seem then that under this condition of thing

Dublic press in many instances with liliberal and unjust comments.

It would seem then that under this condition of things there is almost an impossibility, under the contract system, of so performing the work of street cleaning as to meet either the expectations of the public or the requirements of the Board of Health. The health of the city demands the daily cleaning of all streets from Thirteenth street to the Battery. This is a requirement that can no longer be passed unheeded. It will bear repeating, as connected with its enforcement is the preservation of the lives and health of those inhabiting that section of the city. And this work to be effectual must be done by the city under the supervision and direction of the Health Department. To the seemingity plausible objection that the city has heretofore had the work in hand and failed, there is the conclusive answer that under previous contracts the work was under the control of speculators and politicians, with whom the idea of making the largest amount of money upon the smallest performance of duty within the limits of their obligations was the all absorbing consideration. The new plan, on the contrary, will be under the control of the Board of Health, a body organized and composed of men who enjoy the public confidence and are beyond the influence or control of politics or politicians. The cost to the city during the last year, when the work was under its charge, was at the rate of \$1,400,000, or \$502,000 more than under the present contract.

While on this branch of the subject it is not inappropriate to notice the comparative sort of street cleaning of the cities of New York and Boston, and this comparison becomes proper in reply to some statements of the Board of Health as to the superior economy, as well as efficiency, of street cleaning in the latter city over our own. The following are the results:—Boston cleans seventy-four miles of streets to clean at a cost of \$498,500, or nearly three times the number of miles of Hoston, and the amount of ashes

may prevail in some Eastern city or village. The Board of Health will be forced to recognize the fact that those pleasant theories which it at first seemingly delighted to indulge in must give way to practical common sense, and to insure success it must meet emerrencies as they arise, without regard to other cities. What in other cities would prove a success in measures of sanitary improvement might prove a failure here, and it is but trifling with human life to indulge in experiments which the peculiarities of the position of this city show must be failures. The annual emigration of 300,000, our 16,000 tenements, with their 600,000 occupants, and the two hundred slaughter houses are things that are not to be found in either Boston or Providence. What other city in the world has, or ever had, so many whal and important questions requiring immediate attention forced upon it at the eame time? And yet the Board of Health is not to be condemned because it has not met and provided for these pressing necessities. It has, doubtless, a proper appreciation of the magnitude of the work which it is expected to perform; but in this it must not overlook the fact that there is but one New York city, and that all comparisons with other cities are idle and nugatory from the diversity in almost everything that gives to these cities their characteristic traits.

These remarks, although seemingly out of place with

fact that there is but one New York city, and that all comparisons with other cities are idle and nugatory from the diversity in almost everything that gives to these cities their characteristic traits.

These remarka, although seemingly out of place with the work of street cleaning, have nevertheless an immediate bearing upon the subject, which is intimately and inseparably connected with the New York sanitary system. The best medical intellects anticipate a recurrence of the spidemic which visited the city last summer, and thus believing, there is no time to less in putting the city in a casalition to meet the crisis when it comes. The impertance to the health of the city from clean streets needs no argument, but the work to be thorough must be under the control and supervision of the Board of Health. It must take that disposition soomer or later. That a serious error has been committed in the contract itself and its arrangement of streets to be swept but once a week, there can be no questions. The framers of the contract seem to have had but limited views of the sanitary necessities of the city when they presented such a document for execution, and it is they alone who are responsible for its deficiencies and the shortcomings which are the result of its adoption. But Judge Whiting is in no respect responsible for these oversights and negligences. He askumed to carry out the provisions of the contract and nothing more, and it is the height of injustice to censure him for not doing whathe nover contracted do. He has not only done his whole duty to the public by a strict performance of all that was enjoined on him to do, but in many instances be has incurred pecuniary loss in the performance of extra labor which he was under no injunction to perform. This extra voluntary assumption of labor is entirely lost sight of by the centers who have deals so harshly and unjustly with the contractor, while had they examined, as it was their duty to do, the contract on the subject of the tenement unisance; but its lobe, to

questions vital to sanitary reform.

The St. Louis Proviners Association.—This society made their sixth annual report recently. The causes of destitution are recorded by them as follows:—Sickness, 474; on account of small children, 232; mistortune, 179; cannot get work, 181; old age, 78; desertion, 32; intemperance, 30. The occupations of the applicants for relief were as follows:—Washerwomen, 323; needlewomen, 290; laborers, 186; mechanics, 88; soldiers, 51; mercantile, 24; professional, 21. The receipts for the year 1866 were \$34,221 81, of which \$4,336 50 is unexpended; but there are obligations unpaid to the amount of \$9,405 58. Donations are made by the society in the form of flour, bread, corn meal, potatoes and other vegetables, coal, wood and shoes.

An Interesting Incident,—The Pottaville (Pa.) Eisteddfod, or Weish Literary Society, received, at their recent festival, on the 5th inst., the present of a cake baked in a cooking store still standing in the residence of President Lincoln, at Springdied, Ill. It was made the subject of a raffle for the benefit of the society, and the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved, That the memory of our late patriotic President Lincoln, the true lower of liberty, is most dear to the Pottaville Eisteddfod. That the cake baked in his old cook store, which was sent as a memento to the Bisteddfod by Mrs. G. Tilson and James Rea, of Springfiels, Ill., is most gratefully received, and that the sincerest thanks of the Eisteddfod and committee are hereby tendered to that restrictic lady and applicance for the same.

THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR OF INDIANA ON RECON-STRUCTION AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Governor Oliver P. Morton, of In tana, who will oc cupy a seat in the United States schate in the next Congress, refers to the above questions in his annual mesage to the Legislature as follows:-The people of the North have not been animated by a spirit of resentment and revenue in their dealings with spirit of resentment and revenue in their dealings with contrary, they have earn "lea of the rebellion. On the South would kindly and succredy accept the situation and cooperate with them in the settlement of our difficulties upon a permanent basis and had the Southern people neet them in this spirit, adjusted their constitutions and laws to the new order of things, rendered them to the settlement of our difficulties upon a permanent basis and had the Southern people neet them in the surrender of Lee's army, General Grant gave absolution to the Confederate officers and soldiers, upon the selle condition of not again bearing the condition of the people inspired the war was at an end, the misfortunes of the South, the fallen and prostructe condition of the people inspired in the North feelings amounting aimout to compassion and forgiveness, asked for lenicent terms, but claimed no rights and dictated no conditions. But since then the temper of her people seems to have undergone a radical change. They have passed from submission to defance, and the mercy which was extended to them has mercy which was extended to them has mercy which was extended to them has mercy and projectory and forgivenese to the selfer dehands of justice and the exacting of the penalties for treason. The legic of events against which the arguments of the streams has had its natural and inevitable effect upon the public mind of the North, which is rapidly passing from mercy and forgivenese to the selfer dehands of justice and the exacting of the penalties for treason. The legic of events against which the arguments of the streams are appeared to the within the project of the stream of the s dena. But when if they continue this reier of amendment? But what if they continue this reier of a dena. But when if stergand of libery and life? Do they magine that the North will recode, or that affairs will be allowed to remain as they are? These things are impossible. A quarter of a million of lives have been lost, billions of money wasted, the tears of the widow and orphan are lowing, the shrieks of the murden and the steep of the widow and orphan are lowing, the shrieks of the murden and the steep of the work of the murden and the steep of the work of the murden and the steep of the work of the murden and now darken their counsels, and make haste to abandon their sins and accept the proffered terms. The constitutional provision declaring that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government of a State. The guaranty is to be made by the United States—that is, by the government of the United States—that is, by the government of the United States—that is, by the government of a State. The guaranty is to be made by the United States—that is, by the government of the United States, which is not the Prosident or Congress, but both together, and must therefore be a legislative act. The Frendent could not establish a State government of a State. The States which would manifestly be absent of the United States, which would manifestly be absent of the United States in the government of the United States are consulted in the government of the United States are consulted in the government of the United States are consulted to the declared the state of the government of the United States are government of povernment is an area with a propose of the government of the united States are government and the propose of the government of the contr

or denied. But as all other natural rights are subject to restriction and limitation for the general welfare of sockety, this should be no exception to the rule. The proposition at once to introduce to the ballot-box half a million of men, who but yesterday were slaves, the great mass of whom are profoundly ignorant, and all impresses upon its victims, is repugnant to the feelings of a large part of our people, and would only be justified by necessity resulting from flability to maintain loyal republican State governments without them. But the necessity for loyal republican State governments that shall protect men of all races, classes and opinions, and shall render allegiance and support to the government of the United States, must override every other consideration of prejudice or policy. If it be found necessary not to accept the present State governments in the South, and to exercise, the great power which has hitherto lain dormant in the constitution, the people of the South will have the consolition of knowing that it is their own act and deed. By the unrestrained slaughters of Memphis and New Orleans; by the unpunished murder of loyal men, by the persecution and exile of those who adhered to the Union; by the contemptous rejection of the generous terms that were offered, they are fast proving that the extraordinary powers of the constitution must be summoned to cure the evils under which the land is laboring. Let them take warning, and speedily reform their ways before they have driven the nation to a point where theory, passion and prejudice must all give way to the stern necessity of establishing new governments that will protect all men in equal onjoyment of life, liberty and property. But come what will, the nation of God leading the nation through blood to a purer morality and clearer perception of the rights of men, and cannot doubt that in His own time, and by his chosen means, He will conduct it safely through this sea of troubles to a fraternal peace, unstained by oppression, unbroken by rebelli

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PROMINENT FENIANS .-- It is stated by well informed Fenians of this city that the recent troubles between James Stephens and other prominent Fenian officers here were all settled last week, and that James Stephens, here were all settled last week, and that James Stephens, C. O. I. R., Deputy Keily, General Halpin and others of note sailed from here on Saturday last for Europe. In settling their differences, before leaving, Stephens is said to have reiinquished all control over Fenianism in America. It is also stated that the steamer belonging to the Fenians here was sold, and the money received prior to the sailing of the parties named.

TRIAL OF JOHN BARLEYCORN.—Botanic Hall, in East

friends of Neptune Division, S. of T., to witness the trial of John Barleycorn, alias Strong Drink, charged trial of John Barleycorn, alias Strong Drink, charged-with various high crimes and misdemeanors, including murder, robbery, &c., both as principal and accessory. The entertainment, though a novel one in this country, is familiar to those connected with the temperance movement on the other side, and presents in an attractive form an impressive moral lesson. The trial was conducted with all the forms of law, from the opening of the court and empannelling of the jury to the charge by the judge, and passing of the sentence. Of course the prisoner, in spite of his defence, was adjudged guilty. The several characters of Judge Advo-cates, witnesses, officers of the court and jurors, were creditably sustained.

THE COLUMBIA BOAT CLUB.—The annual meeting of the street. The following officers were elected:—President, Charles Tate; Vice President, J. Sherman Hashagen; Secretary, James P. Burrell; Treasurer, Holley W. White.

of yesterday, by which Mrs. Ann Brower was severely injured in consequence of the upsetting of a stove, was a purely accidental occurrence. John A. Brower, the husband of the injured woman, was absent from home at the time it occurred. THE KNIGHTS OF St. PATRICE will hold an adjourned meeting this evening at the Maison Dorée, in Union-square, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE FRAUDS-The Congre ransacted was receiving testimony in the matter, and for prudential reasons it has been deemed desirable to keep the transactions of the committee private until its investigations shall have cessed. The committee arrived in this city from Philadelphin, and will probably con-tinue in session about one week. From the testimony se-far elicited it is thought the present law will undergo some modification.

A DEPRESSED RAILWAY,-Among the many devised to relieve the traffic on our leading thoroughfares is a project for what the inventor terms a "depressed railway." A synopsis of the plan has already
been submitted to the special committee of the StateSenate, from which it appears that the route would
strike through the blocks and yards intermediate and
parallel with Broadway and the leading avenues. The
roadway—twenty-rive feet in width—would be depressed
in an open cutting, walled up at either side, having
bridges at each cross street, with stairways and platforms. For motive power it is proposed to use either
steam for pneumatic traction engines. Five millions
of dollars would be required to pay the total cost of the
road, which, it is estimated, could be built for \$250,000
per por mile; while another sum of \$3,000,000 would
be required to pay for the right of way.

The Bank Tanks.—Up to yesterday afternoon more

on the question of rati-to recommend that ideration, and hope that blished to the world as a their stockholders, the city, county and State taxes of 1866, which were involved in the legal controvers; 1866, which were involved in the legal controversy recently closed in the United States Supreme Court. It is understood that the stockholders of the Bull's Head and New York County banks will have to attend to their own interests in this matter. In the case of the other banks which had not made their payments up to last night, the officers are exerting themselves to arrange the matter at as early a date as practicable, and it is reported that the Receiver of Taxes will not issue warrants to the City Marshal for the collection of taxes unpaid on the 15th inst. (to-day) until next week.

THE "Social Evil." IN New York.—The annual report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners gives

port of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners gives some very interesting information in relation to the extent of the "Social Evil" in this city. They estimate that there are about two thousand one hundred houses of ill fame, in which at least eleven thousand houses of ill fame, in which at least eleven thousand inmates reside. In addition to these there are fourteen thousand who ply their avocation upon the streets, or who reside in furnished rooms and in the hotels. The houses are divided into three hundred "parlor houses" where wine is sold, and containing from three to twenty women each. Five hundred "bar houses" where, as their name implies, liquor is sold over the bar, and supporting from two to ten women. Seven hundred basements, each counting from two to five immates, and six hundred dance, waiting and assignation houses. Many of the higher class of houses are kept so secluded that even the detectives are not acquainted with their precise locality.

New York Chess Club is now in progress; and an several novel features embodied in the stipulati several novel features embodied in the stipulations governing the series of encounters which the present tournay will embrace may be mentioned the fact that the lists are open to all comers on the payment of the nominal entrance fee of \$2, which sum is to be divided between the three best players, the first receiving one-half, the second one-thirs, and the third one-sirth. There are investigated that the entrance of the second one-thirs, and as every player is to have two games with every other player, the tournament will occupy much time. A match consisting of three games simultaneously played by correspondence between the respective chees clubs of New York and Newburg is now going on, but the progress of an encounter of this nature is necessarily slow, and up to the present time but seven moves have in either case taken place. The games as yet stand very even, no apparent advantage having been gained by either side.

A CONVENTION OF BOOT AND SHOR MANUFACTURESS was held at the Astor House yesterday, presided over by Mr. John R. Pitkin, who stated that the convention was organized in 1848 for the purpose of jacquiring informa-

organized in 1848 for the purpose of jacquiring informa-tion as to the best mode of regulating the condition of our markets in boots and shoes. A committee, compose-ed of Messers. Stowell, Thompson and Melius, was ap-pointed to consider what should be done at present in-furtherance of the object in view.

ACCIDENTS, &c.—Thomas Beatty, a baker, residing at

206 First avenue, while in the act of taking a barrel of flour down stairs, slipped and fell and fractured his leg. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

Edward Byrnes had his hand caught and badly crushed in the machinery at the Novelty Iron Works yesterday, where he was amployed. He was taken to the New York Gospital.

Росонкингин, Јап. 12, 1867. A POST MASTER ARRESTED.

Dr. John Squires, the Postmaster at Schodack, was ar-rested last week by the United States Marshal Russell, of Troy, on the charge of failing to make his official returns while Postmaster to the department at Washing-ton. He was removed by the President some time ago, but, it is alleged, has not settled up his financial accounts since vacating the position. His bondsmon Messra Andrew Van Buren and Benjamin R, spring stean, were also taken into custody. The parties are in tried at the next term of the United States Court to be held at Albany.

tried at the next term of the United States Court to Seheld at Albany.

FAILERER.

Several failures have occurred here this week, and it is the opinion of many leading financial men with whom I have conversed that others will follow. In this vicinity manufacturing wages are being reduced from fitteen to twenty per cent.

Parties in New York city are at work constructing a steam ice boat, and from letters received here yesterday it appears that they are pushing their beat to completion in order, to get it finished in time for the great ice boat regatta which is to come off here some time this month. As no boats will enter in that contest except those which belong to the lee Boat Association, and as that organization is a strictly private one, it seems hardly probable that they will allow any other than early vessels not probable by steam to engage in the rase.